Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

ORDER NO. R4-2020-XXXX

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DISCHARGES OF GROUNDWATER FROM CLEANUP AND WATER SUPPLY OPERATIONS IN THE SAN GABRIEL VALLEY GROUNDWATER BASIN
TO SURFACE WATERS
IN
THE UPPER SAN GABRIEL RIVER AND UPPER RIO HONDO WATERSHEDS - LOS ANGELES COUNTY (GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994006)

Table 1. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) on:	**June 11, 2020**
This Order shall become effective on:	**March 11, 2021**
This Order shall expire on:	**June 11, 2026**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Regional Water Board have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as a minor discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R4-2014-0141 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

I, Renee Purdy, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the following is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on June 11, 2020.

Renee Purdy
Executive Officer

Contents

Tables

Attachments

I. FACILITY/DISCHARGE INFORMATION

This Order (also referred to as the General Permit) authorizes discharges from well startup operations (such as well development or re-development, aquifer and pumping tests) and discharges resulting from testing of groundwater treatment facilities located within the Upper San Gabriel River Watershed and Upper Rio Hondo Watershed, upstream of Whittier Narrows. These operations are conducted to restore the impacted drinking water aquifer and to provide drinking water for municipal and industrial services supply. Discharges eligible for coverage under this Order are limited to discharges that occur during dry periods when there is little to no flow in the Upper San Gabriel River and Upper Rio Hondo or their tributaries. Under these conditions, discharges can be re-infiltrated back into the San Gabriel Groundwater Basin (Basin) without mixing with in-stream flow.

The Basin is polluted by past industrial activities. The groundwater contamination was discovered in the 1970s when toxic chemicals were detected in the area's drinking water wells. By the 1980s, the U.S. EPA's Superfund Program undertook efforts to initiate cleanup actions. Since then, an aggressive cleanup program has been implemented to meet the complex challenges of removing contamination from the groundwater basin and supplying safe drinking water to the residents. Nearly 90% of the water required by residents, businesses and institutions in the San Gabriel Valley comes from the Basin.

The Basin has areas of known contamination as a result of historical industrial practices. Contaminants include volatile organic compounds (VOCs), perchlorate, N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), 1,4-dioxane, and 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP). In addition, the groundwater extracted for remediation purposes may contain nitrate in excess of drinking water regulations. There are more than 30 treatment facilities operating under permits from the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) that serve groundwater for potable use. Each of these facilities has operational requirements that from time to time necessitate short-duration, high volume discharges of water. Additionally, there is a need for new groundwater extraction wells to replace older less efficient wells. Extraction wells are specifically located to optimize contaminant removal from the groundwater. Initial development and/or rehabilitation of such extraction wells requires discharge of a high volume of water over a short period. During these short-term discharges, a high flow rate of is necessary to properly develop and test the wells and/or treatment systems. Consequently, untreated groundwater is discharged into tributaries of the Upper San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo. The water is discharged to the concrete-lined portions of these tributaries and then diverted into an existing spreading ground or impounded by a rubber dam (temporary or existing) in the unlined portions of these tributaries where it can percolate back into the Basin. With approval of the SWRCB DDW, adequately treated groundwater from the extraction wells is supplied to potable water users in the service areas.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility Criteria

1. This Order covers discharges to surface water and groundwater from well startup operations and testing of groundwater treatment facilities in the Upper San Gabriel River Watershed and Upper Rio Hondo Watershed, upstream of Whitter Narrows.

2. The permitted discharges are limited to startup and testing operations for each facility in order to expedite clean-up and distribution of potable water supplies. The permitted discharges are limited to startup and testing operations for each facility in order to

expedite clean-up and distribution of potable water supplies. Examples of startup and testing operations are listed on Table 1 to the Fact Sheet of this Order. Out-of-stream recharge facilities shall be identified for future discharges.

2. To be covered under this Order, Dischargers must demonstrate the following:
   a) The Discharger will be able to comply with the terms and provisions of this General Permit.
   b) The discharge is generated by well startup and/or treatment system testing operations from groundwater remediation activities that will result in potable use.
   c) The discharge is a startup event as defined by Special Provision D.2.
   d) The discharge is limited to reaches of the San Gabriel River or Rio Hondo in, or upstream of, areas where it will percolate to groundwater in the Basin.
   e) The Discharger will deploy best management practices, as necessary, to prevent commingling of the discharge with any flow in the tributaries to which it discharges or downstream reaches.

B. Ineligibility

The discharge of groundwater from groundwater management activities located outside the Upper San Gabriel River or Upper Rio Hondo watersheds, upstream of Whittier Narrows, or that are unrelated to the treatment of groundwater for potable use are not eligible for enrollment under this General Permit.

C. Authorization

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part II.D of the Order. Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to such a discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall notify the Discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program (MRP). The discharge shall not commence until receipt of the Executive Officer's written enrollment authorization for coverage under this General NPDES Permit or until an individual permit is issued by the Regional Water Board.

D. Notice of Intent

1. Deadline for Submission

a. Existing Individual Permittees: Existing Individual Permittees must submit a complete application for coverage under this Order at least 180 days before the expiration date of the existing individual permit.

b. Existing General Permittees: To continue coverage under this General Permit, existing dischargers covered under Order No. R4-2014-0141 must submit a completed NOI to the Regional Water Board within 60 days of adoption of this General Permit. Existing dischargers enrolling under this Order shall submit with the NOI current groundwater quality data from their project for the constituents listed on Attachment D. Dischargers that enrolled under Order No. R4-2014-0141 within the last year can re-submit the analytical data used for their initial enrollment. Non-submittal of a completed NOI may subject the discharger to termination of their enrollment and/or fine.

c. New Dischargers. Applicants shall file a complete application at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

2. Application Requirements

a. Dischargers shall use the NOI Form.

b. The Discharger, upon request, shall submit any additional information that the Regional Water Board deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the eligibility criteria for coverage under this Order, to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.

c. The Discharger shall submit the most recent representative groundwater water quality data from the well(s) and/or treatment facility where the discharge is proposed. The data should include water quality data for the constituents listed in Attachment D.

d. The following should be included with the NOI Form:

i A description of any treatment system to be used for removing toxic pollutants from the wastewater, if applicable, including a diagram showing the treatment process;

ii Proposed path of the groundwater flow to the discharge point

iii The estimated quantity of both untreated and treated groundwater to be discharged

iv The preventive maintenance procedures and schedule for any treatment system; and

v The type of chemicals that will be used, if any, during the startup or maintenance related discharge from any treatment system.

3. Basis for Fee

Section 2200 (Annual Fee Schedules) of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) requires that all discharges subject to waste discharge requirements shall pay an annual fee. The fees applicable to this General Permit are set forth in Section 2200(a)(10). The check or money order shall be made payable to the State Water Resources Control Board.

E. Notice of Termination

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination or Transfer (NOTT) when all discharges authorized by the enrollment authorization are complete or when the coverage is no longer necessary. A NOTT contains the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) or Compliance Inspection (CI) number, and the name and address of the owner of the facility. The NOTT shall be signed and dated by the owner certifying that the discharge associated with Permit No. CAG994006 has been eliminated or that there has been a change in ownership. Upon submission, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge under this General Permit.

Qualified Biologist Certification: The Discharger shall provide certification by a qualified biologist that beneficial uses of the receiving waters have been restored along with the submission of request to terminate coverage under the General Permit.

F. Change from Authorization under General Permit to Individual Permit

Dischargers already covered under the NPDES program, by a permit other than Order No. R4-2014-0141, may elect to continue coverage under the existing permit or may submit a complete NOI for coverage under this General Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete NOI for coverage under this General Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Regional Water Board may request additional information and/or may determine that a Discharger is not eligible for coverage under this General Permit and should be regulated under an individual or other general permit (e.g. for discharges to land).

G. Change of Ownership

Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the existing Discharger notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new Discharger containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of coverage under the General Permit to change the name of the Permittee or to incorporate other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code.

III. FINDINGS

The Regional Water Board finds:

A. Rationale for Requirements.

The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on federal and state laws and regulations, information submitted as part of the previous NOIs and MRPs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for the Order. Attachments A through E and G are also incorporated into this Order.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, an action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code division 13, chapter 3 (commencing with § 21100). However, compliance with CEQA is required when an NPDES permit includes an exception from the State Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP). This Order allows exceptions from meeting priority pollutant objectives. Compliance with CEQA is discussed in the Fact Sheet (Attachment E of this Order).

C. State Implementation Policy (SIP)/ California Toxics Rule (CTR) Exception

The State Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP) implements water quality criteria for priority pollutants contained in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 131.38 (also known as the California Toxics Rule or CTR) and includes methods for deriving NPDES permit effluent limitations. Section 5.3 of the SIP authorizes regional water boards, after compliance with CEQA, to allow short-term or

seasonal exceptions from meeting priority pollutant criteria/objectives if determined to be necessary to implement control measures "regarding drinking water conducted to fulfill statutory requirements under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act or the California Health and Safety Code." When granting this exception, the SIP requires the Regional Water Board to ensure that each discharger: (1) notifies potentially affected public and governmental agencies, (2) describes its proposed action, (3) provides a time schedule and monitoring plan, (4) provides CEQA documentation, contingency plans, residual waste disposal plans, and (5) upon completion of the project and termination of authorized regulatory permit coverage, provides certification by a qualified biologist that the receiving water beneficial uses have been restored.

Discharges regulated under this Order are associated with groundwater remediation activities in the Basin that are being conducted to restore impacted drinking water aquifers and to provide drinking water. With the concurrence of the U.S. EPA, this Order allows an exception to meeting priority pollutant criteria/objectives for short-term discharges from Basin cleanup operations for the following priority pollutants: arsenic, copper, lead, total chromium, hexavalent chromium, selenium, 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1,-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, vinyl chloride, benzene, cis-1,2-dichloroethyelene. Non-priority, toxic pollutants including total trihalomethanes, MTBE, perchlorate, 1,4-dioxane, 1,2,3-TCP were also detected in the groundwater. The discharges will be recharged into the same groundwater basin from where they were extracted as discussed in the Fact Sheet.

D. Application of Total Maximum Daily Limitations (TMDLs) to Discharges

Clean Water Act section 303(d)(1) requires each state to identify the waters within its boundaries that do not meet water quality standards. Water bodies that do not meet water quality standards are considered impaired and are placed on the state's "CWA Section 303(d) List". For each listed water body, the state is required to establish the total maximum daily load (TMDL) for each pollutant causing a water quality impairment. A TMDL is a tool for achieving water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollutant sources and in-stream water quality conditions. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable pollutant loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point sources (the waste load allocations or WLAs) and nonpoint sources (load allocations or LAs), plus the contribution from background sources and a margin of safety. (40 CFR section 130.2(i).) A number of TMDLs have been established to address water quality impairments in the Los Angeles Region. Pursuant to CWA section 301(b)(1)(C) and 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B), this Order includes requirements consistent with and implement WLAs that are assigned to discharges regulated under this Order as discussed in the Fact Sheet (Attachment E).

E. Background

1. Past industrial activities within the Basin have resulted in widespread contamination of the groundwater with toxic pollutants. Groundwater in the Basin is contaminated from discharges to the ground of synthetic organic compounds used primarily as solvents in industrial and commercial activities, dating to the World War II era.

2. The groundwater contamination in the Basin became evident when high concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were discovered in the Azusa area in 1979. In the succeeding years, further investigation revealed widespread VOC contamination significantly impacting the Basin. The discovery of groundwater contamination led the U.S. EPA to place four portions of the Basin on the National Priorities List (NPL) pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also known as the Superfund Program.
3. In an effort to cleanup basin-wide contaminated groundwater, U.S. EPA, through the federal Superfund Program, is actively working on cleanup at six operable units (OUs) at the Upper San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Watersheds NPL sites:
    a. Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU)
    b. South El Monte Operable Unit (SEMOU)
    c. El Monte Operable Unit (EMOU)
    d. Puente Valley Operable Unit (PVOU)
    e. Whittier Narrows Operable Unit (WNOU)
    f. Area 3 Operable Unit
4. In 1997 perchlorate, N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), and 1,4-dioxane were detected by U.S. EPA in the groundwater in portions of the San Gabriel Basin at concentrations above MCLs, California Notification Levels, and/or CTR discharge effluent limitations. Perchlorate and NDMA have been used in or associated with liquid and solid rocket fuel and other industrial activities; 1,4-dioxane has been used as a stabilizer in some chlorinated solvents. This discovery complicated and delayed cleanup at the BPOU, the largest of the operable units. This led U.S. EPA along with state and local agencies to conduct further investigation of the sources and treatment technologies available for treating groundwater for potable use.
5. U.S. EPA adopted cleanup plans for five of the six operable units identified above through a series of Records of Decision (RODs) issued between 1993 and 2000. The RODs call for pumping and treating contaminated groundwater, and generally encourage use of the treated water for potable supply rather than recharging it back into the ground. The San Gabriel Groundwater Basin is shown in vicinity map Figure 1. The monitoring and production wells are shown in Figure 2.
6. The San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (WQA) is a local agency with the responsibility for coordinating cleanup efforts in the San Gabriel Basin. WQA was formed by a special act of the California Legislature in 1992 (Senate Bill 1679, Russel). In 2014, WQA, on behalf of concerned water entities in the San Gabriel Valley, requested that the Regional Water Board develop a general NPDES permit to cover discharges of groundwater during well startup and testing of treatment facilities associated with groundwater cleanup operations in the Basin.
7. This General Permit enables development or rehabilitation of wells in affected areas within the Upper San Gabriel River and Upper Rio Hondo Watersheds, and facilitates testing, repairs, or upgrades of treatment technologies to treat the groundwater and restore the Basin for drinking water purposes. U.S. EPA and water entities in these watersheds will conduct short-term, large volume discharges during well drilling, well development and redevelopment, and treatment plant

startups and testing operations. Once the treatment plants are commissioned, the treated water will be provided for drinking water purposes in the region.

8. The largest volume of water that will be discharged under this Order is treated groundwater that fully complies with drinking water standards. It is necessary for Water Agencies to discharge this large volume of water before the treatment plant can be connected to the potable water supply distribution system to satisfy DDW requirements and obtain DDW approval during treatment plant startup.
9. This Order also covers short-term discharges from groundwater wells that may occur during well development, maintenance, and/or rehabilitation activities. During these types of activities, a large volume of groundwater may be discharged for up to 7 days. It is impracticable to adequately treat the groundwater to meet standards in the CTR for priority pollutants for these types of short-term discharges. Because the agencies conducting the cleanup in the Basin often cannot treat the start-up discharge to meet CTR standards, prior to the initial issuance of this General Permit in 2014 (Order No. R4-2014-0141), they were hindered in their ability to clean up impacted groundwater and provide drinking water to their service areas.
10. The recent drought experienced throughout the State of California highlights the growing importance of groundwater supply. Given the significant State and regional impacts from the drought, these activities will expedite clean-up and provide additional local potable water supplies to the region. Table 1 in the Fact Sheet provides an estimate of the volume of groundwater being restored and provided for potable uses. The groundwater in the Basin provides 90% of the drinking water for over 1 million people.
11. Local water agencies have identified example potential short-term groundwater discharge projects within the Upper San Gabriel River and Upper Rio Hondo Watersheds that would be eligible for coverage under this General Permit. The list of example projects and the types of activities associated with the proposed discharges at these project sites are tabulated in the Fact Sheet of this Order. Once the treatment systems are fully functional WQA can deliver up to 90,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of treated groundwater for potable use.
12. Discharges resulting from cleanup operations that may be covered by this General Permit are not limited to the identified project sites. Discharges from similar cleanup projects within the Basin are also eligible for coverage under this General permit.
13. This General Permit requires the development and implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent pollutants in the discharge from mixing with any receiving water. These BMPs include (a) limiting discharges to dry reaches of the San Gabriel River or Rio Hondo, or tributaries to these rivers, and (b) deployment of diversion structures, including the installation of rubber dams, to percolate the discharge into the Basin and prevent impacts to surface waters.
14. On September 22, 1989, the U.S. EPA granted the State of California, through the State Water Board and the regional water boards, the authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to parts 122 and 123 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR).

15. 40 CFR section 122.28 provides for issuance of general NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources if the sources:
    a. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
    b. Discharge the same type of waste;
    c. Require the same type of effluent limitations or operating conditions;
    d. Require similar monitoring; and
    e. Are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than individual permits.
16. General waste discharge requirements and NPDES permits enable Regional Water Board staff to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions
17. Discharges covered under this General Permit include well startup operations such as well development or re-development, aquifer or pumping tests, and discharges resulting from testing of groundwater treatment facilities located within the Upper San Gabriel River Watershed and Upper Rio Hondo Watershed, above Whittier Narrows.
18. The Regional Water Board requires dischargers enrolled under this General Permit to coordinate their water quality remediation activities with municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) owners and to provide notification to MS4 owners at least three days prior to the discharge into the MS4. In addition to notification, MS4 owners will likely require local permits to be acquired before the discharge can occur.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. General Discharge Prohibitions

1. Discharges of any waste at a location different from the location(s) listed in the Discharger's enrollment authorization are prohibited.

2. Discharges of any waste other than those that meet eligibility requirements in Part II.A of this Order are prohibited unless the Discharger is regulated for such discharges by another NPDES permit.

B. Specific Discharge Prohibitions

1. Discharges of wastewater in excess of the flow rates listed in the Discharger's enrollment authorization are prohibited.

2. Discharges of waste that contain drilling mud and/or well completion fluid are prohibited.

3. Discharges of waste that commingle with any flow in the tributaries to which they discharge or in downstream reaches are prohibited.

4. Discharges of waste that are recharged into a groundwater basin other than the groundwater basin from which the waste was extracted are prohibited.

5. Discharges of any waste that exceed applicable effluent limitations are prohibited.

6. Discharges that cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving water are prohibited.
7. Pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by section 13050 of the CWC, which are created by the treatment or the discharge of pollutants authorized under this Order, are prohibited.
8. Discharges of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste are prohibited.
9. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated wastewater to waters of the State either at the treatment system or from any of the collection or transport systems or pump stations tributary to the treatment system is prohibited.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Discharge of effluent from the outfall location(s) listed in the Discharger's enrollment authorization in excess of the following effluent limitations is prohibited. The Discharger's enrollment authorization letter shall identify the applicable effluent limitations from subsections V.A.2 to V.A.6 and Tables 2 through 8. As appropriate, effluent limitations are expressed as Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL) and Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL). The heavy metals in the effluent limitations refer to their total recoverable (TR) form.
2. The pH of the discharge shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.
3. Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of PCBs shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into freshwaters.
4. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average monthly survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.
5. The discharge shall meet effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the CWA, and amendments thereto.

Table 2. Effluent Limitations Applicable to All Discharges

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BODs 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	NA
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Methylene Blue Active Substances	mg/L	0.5	NA

Table 3. Temperature Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharges

Receiving Water Type	Max. temp. (ºF)	Effluent Limitations Regarding Alteration of Natural Temperature	Other Effluent Limitations
Freshwater	80 (for WARM-designated waterbodies)	A discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such alteration does not adversely affect beneficial uses	---

Table 4. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather[1]

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper (TR)	Selenium (TR)
San Jose Creek (SJC) Reaches (R) 1 and 2 [2]	µg/L	NA	8.2
San Gabriel River (SGR) R1 [3]	µg/L	30	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper (TR)	Selenium (TR)
SJC R1, R2 [2]	µg/L	NA	4.1
SGR R1 [3]	µg/L	15	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	16	NA

[1] For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th are considered dry weather discharges.
[2] San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
[3] San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary).

Table 5. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather[4]

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper (TR)	Lead (TR)	Zinc (TR)
SGR R2 [5]	µg/L	NA	170	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	27	110	160

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper (TR)	Lead (TR)	Zinc (TR)
SGR R2 [5]	µg/L	NA	83	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	13	53	79

Note: TR means Total Recoverable

Table 6. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-41- San Gabriel River Bacteria TMDL

Pollutant	Units	Geometric Mean	Single Sample
E. coli	MPN/100 mL	126	235

Table 7. Rio Hondo Reach 3-Los Angeles River Metals TMDL

Rio Hondo Reach 3–Los Angeles River Metals TMDL	Units	Dry[1] Weather Daily Maximum	Dry Weather Monthly Average	Wet[4] Weather Daily Maximum	Wet Weather Monthly Average
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (TR)	µg/L	---	---	3.1	1.5
Copper, TR	µg/L	---	---	17	8.5
Lead, TR	µg/L	---	---	94	47
Zinc, TR	µg/L	---	---	160	79

Table 8. Rio Hondo Reach 3-Los Angeles River Bacteria TMDL

Los Angeles River Freshwater Bacteria TMDL	Units	Geometric Mean	Single Sample
E. coli density	MPN/100 mL	126	235

[4] For purposes of this General Permit, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th are considered wet weather discharges.
[5] San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue).

B. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

C. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations. The discharge shall not cause or contribute to any of the following:

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 unit in inland surface waters.
2. Alteration of the natural receiving water temperature unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.
3. For discharges to inland waters designated WARM, alteration of the water by more than 5ºF above the natural temperature. At no time shall the waste discharge result in WARM-designated waters to be raised above 80ºF. For inland waters designated COLD, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5ºF above the natural temperature.
4. Exceedances of the bacteria limitations in Tables 6 and 8, above.
5. Dissolved oxygen in receiving waters to be depressed below 5 mg/L for waters designated as Warm Freshwater Habitat Beneficial Use, 6 mg/L for waters designated as Cold Freshwater Habitat Beneficial Use, and 7 mg/L for waters designated as Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development Beneficial Use.
6. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
7. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.
8. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
9. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities that cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
10. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
11. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
12. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD_5 that adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.
14. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
15. Damage, discoloration, or the formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.

16. Degradation of surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

17. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

18. Creation of nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

19. Violation of any applicable water quality objective/criteria for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

B. Groundwater Limitations

1. Discharges shall be infiltrated into the same groundwater basin from which the groundwater was produced.

2. The discharge shall not introduce new pollutants into the groundwater during recharge.

VII. PROVISIONS

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.41 and 122.42, are included in this Order. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also provided in this Order special provisions applicable to the Dischargers covered by this Order. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment C of this Order. If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions in Attachment C, the provisions stated herein prevail.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:

   a. The Executive Officer may require any discharger authorized under this Order to apply for and obtain an individual NPDES permit with more specific requirements if the Discharger has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the Discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual permit, the authority to discharge under this Order is no longer applicable

   b. Oil or oily materials, chemicals, refuse, or other materials that may cause pollution in storm water and/or urban runoff shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall/urban runoff and discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained, removed and cleaned immediately.

   c. This Order neither exempts the Discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable, nor legalizes the waste disposal facility.

d. The Facility shall be protected to reduce infrastructure vulnerability to extreme wet weather events, flooding, storm surges, and projected sea level rise resulting from current and future impacts associated with climate change.

e. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.

f. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an Individual Permit.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The Executive Officer is hereby authorized to prescribe an MRP for each authorized Discharger. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP accompanying the transmittal for enrollment under this General Permit, and future revisions thereto. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Regional Water Board Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the MRP shall prevail.

C. Enforcement

1. Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the Discharger to any of the penalties described herein or in Attachment C of this Order, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority.

2. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges authorized by this Order, may subject the Discharger to administrative or judicial civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

3. CWC section 13385(h)(1) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385(h)(2), a “serious violation” is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable WDRs for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Attachment G of 40 CFR section 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(a)(1), a “serious violation” is also defined as “a failure to file a discharge monitoring report required pursuant to section 13383 for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in WDRs that contain effluent limitations.”

4. California Water Code section 13385(i) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars ($3,000) for each violation whenever a person violates a WDR effluent limitation in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three violations within that time period.

5. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(d), for the purposes of section 13385.1 and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) of section 13385, “effluent limitation” means a numeric restriction or a numerically expressed narrative restriction on the

quantity, discharge rate, concentration, or toxicity units of a pollutant or pollutants that may be discharged from an authorized location. An effluent limitation may be final or interim and may be expressed as a prohibition. An effluent limitation, for these purposes, does not include a receiving water limitation, a compliance schedule, or a best management practice.

D. Special Provisions

1. **Reopener Provisions -** Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this permit, this permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. When TMDLs are developed this permit may be reopened to incorporate appropriate limits. In addition, if a TMDL identifies that a discharge covered under this permit contributes a pollutant load that needs to be reduced; this permit will be reopened to incorporate appropriate TMDL based limits and/or to remove any applicable exemptions.
2. Discharges are limited to startup events for each facility which are defined as the time required by DDW to ensure treatment adequate for potable use. Discharges shall only occur during the dry season when there is little to no flow in the Upper San Gabriel River and Upper Rio Hondo or their tributaries. The Discharger shall notify the applicable MS4 permittee of the planned discharge as described in section III.E.18 of this Order.
3. Dischargers shall implement BMPs to prevent pollutants from co-mingling with surface waters in the tributaries to which they discharge or in downstream reaches. BMPs to be proposed by the Discharger shall include but not be limited to installation of discharge diversion structures such as rubber dams to percolate the discharge into the Basin and prevent impacts to surface waters.
4. Discharges terminated for cause shall be required to submit a Biologist Certification as described in section II of this Order.

E. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

F. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans

All Dischargers shall implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

G. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General NPDES Permit shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated water

(pollutants concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.

1. The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.
2. The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.
3. The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General NPDES Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.
4. The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General NPDES Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

H. Engineering Design Report

The NOI for all new Dischargers and existing Dischargers where effluent treatment is necessary, shall be accompanied by a treatment flow schematic diagram and a certification which demonstrates that the treatment process and the physical design of the treatment components will ensure compliance with the prohibitions, effluent limitations, and other conditions of the General NPDES Permit.

I. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

J. Other Special Provisions

1. Expiration and Continuation of this Order

This Order expires on June 11, 2026. If this Order is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations 122.6 and remain in full force and effect.

2. Reauthorization

Upon reissuance of a new order, dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a Notice of Intent or a new Report of Waste Discharge within 60 days of notification by the Executive Officer.

3. Superseding

Order No. R4-2014-0141, adopted by this, Regional Water Board on May 8, 2014 remains in effect until March 11, 2021. Existing dischargers shall continue to comply with Order No. R4-2014-0141 until the effective date of this Order March 11, 2021. Order No. R4-2014-0141 is superseded by this Order, except for enforcement purposes, effective March 11, 2021.

K. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in Part IV of this Order will be determined as specified below:

A. General.

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Attachment G of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

B. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML) (see Reporting Requirement I.H. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as "Not Detected" (ND) or "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

D. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median (Not Applicable)

E. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) or maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
2. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

F. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge

occurs. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

G. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).

If the average < (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data)> of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance on days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

H. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

I. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

J. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

K. Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) (Not Applicable)

L. Mass and Concentration Limitations (Not Applicable)

M. Bacterial Standards and Analyses

1. The geometric mean used for determining compliance with bacterial standards is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C1 \times C2 \times \ldots \times Cn)1/n$$

where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) found on each day of sampling. The geometric mean values should be calculated based on a

statistically sufficient number of samples and should not be less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period.

2. For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 ml for total, and E. coli, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for enterococcus). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.

3. Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Regional Water Board and the State Water Board, unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA.

4. Detection methods used for E. coli shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Regional Water Board and the State Water Board, or in the USEPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure or any improved method determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA to be appropriate.

ATTACHMENT G

SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb (µg/L)

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this Attachment G are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the SIP. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the SWRCB and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs. The analytical method that are used should be sufficiently sensitive in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

Table 2a - Volatile Substances

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[6]	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2	5
Acrylonitrile	2	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Bromomethane	1	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2

[6] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[6]	GC	GCMS
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

Table 2b - Semi-Volatile Substances

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[7]	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
1,2 Benzanthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		10		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		10		
3,3’ Dichlorobenzidine		5		
3,4 Benzofluoranthene		10	10	

[7] With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1000, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1000.

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[7]	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	5	1		
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	10		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2	
Anthracene		10	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene(3,4 Benzopyrene)		10	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10		
Chrysene		10	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2		
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05	
Fluorene		10	0.1	
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[7]	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol[8]	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

Table 2c - Inorganics[9]

INORGANICS	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

[8] Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.
[9] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2d - Pesticides – PCBs[10]

PESTICIDES – PCBs	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
d-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Lindane(g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

TECHNIQUES

GC - Gas Chromatography

GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)

[10] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography

FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption

GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption

HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption

CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption

ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma

ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry

SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)

DCP - Direct Current Plasma

COLOR – Colorimetric

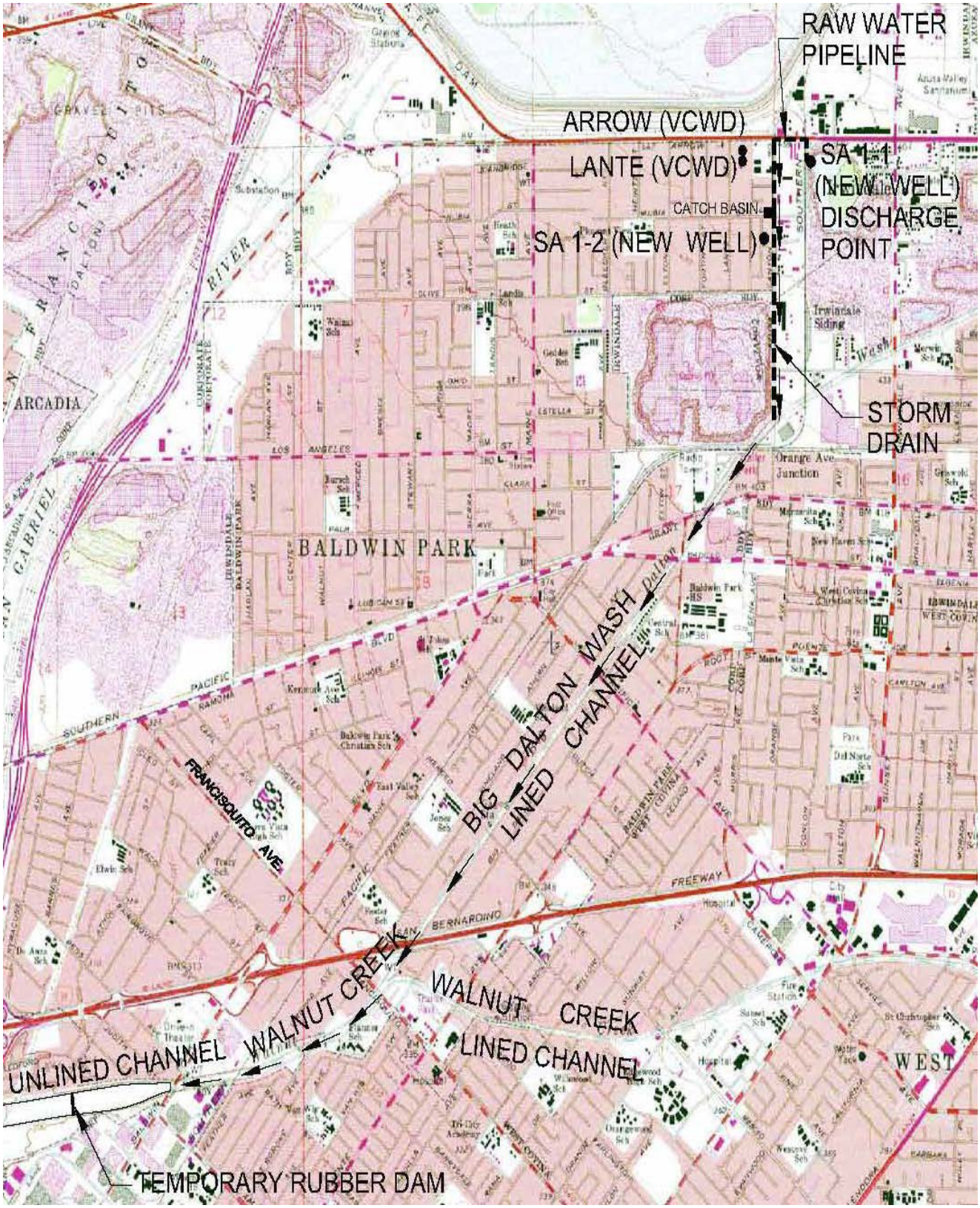

Figure 1. Vicinity Map

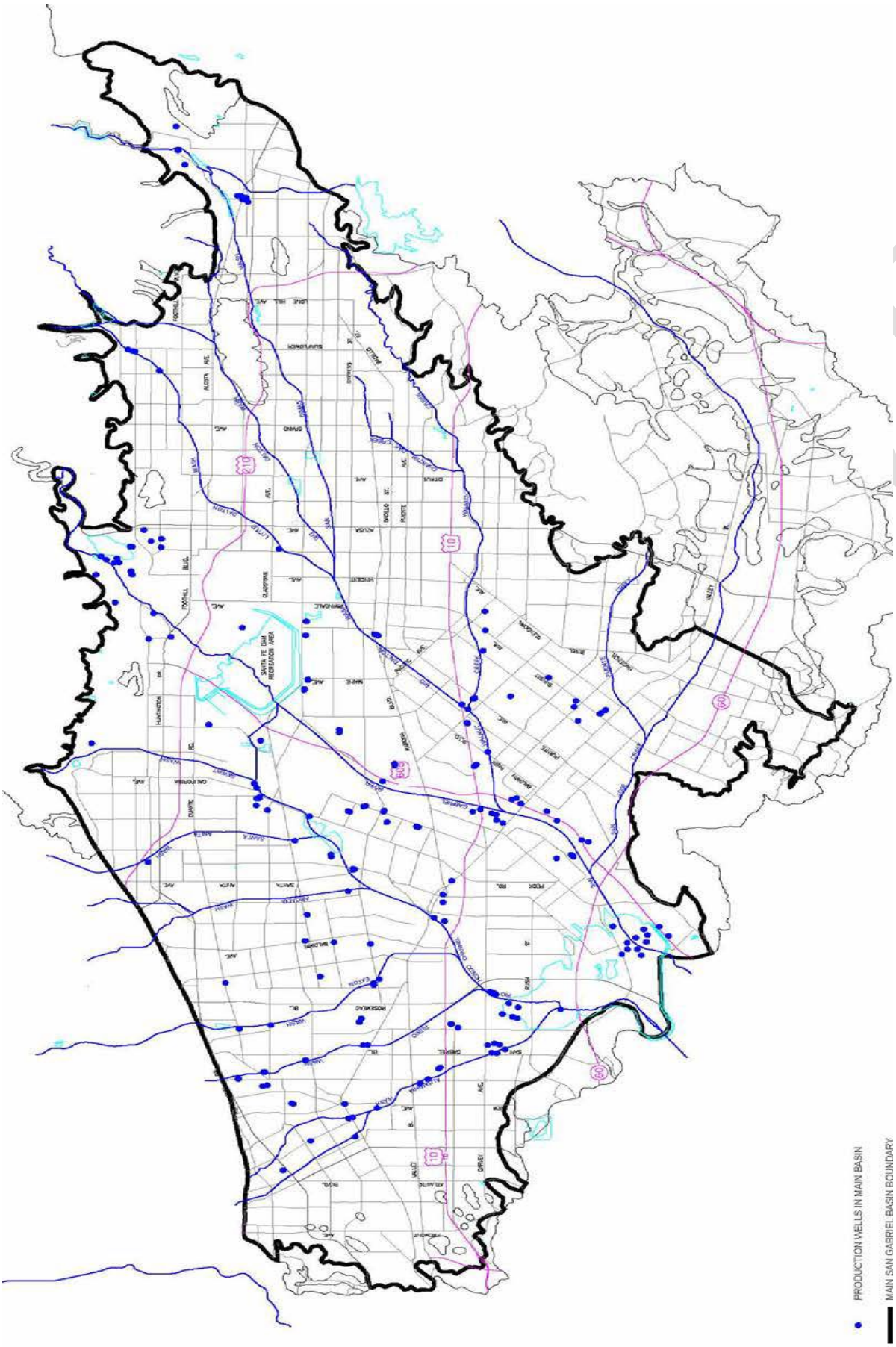

Figure 2. Project and Production Well Locations

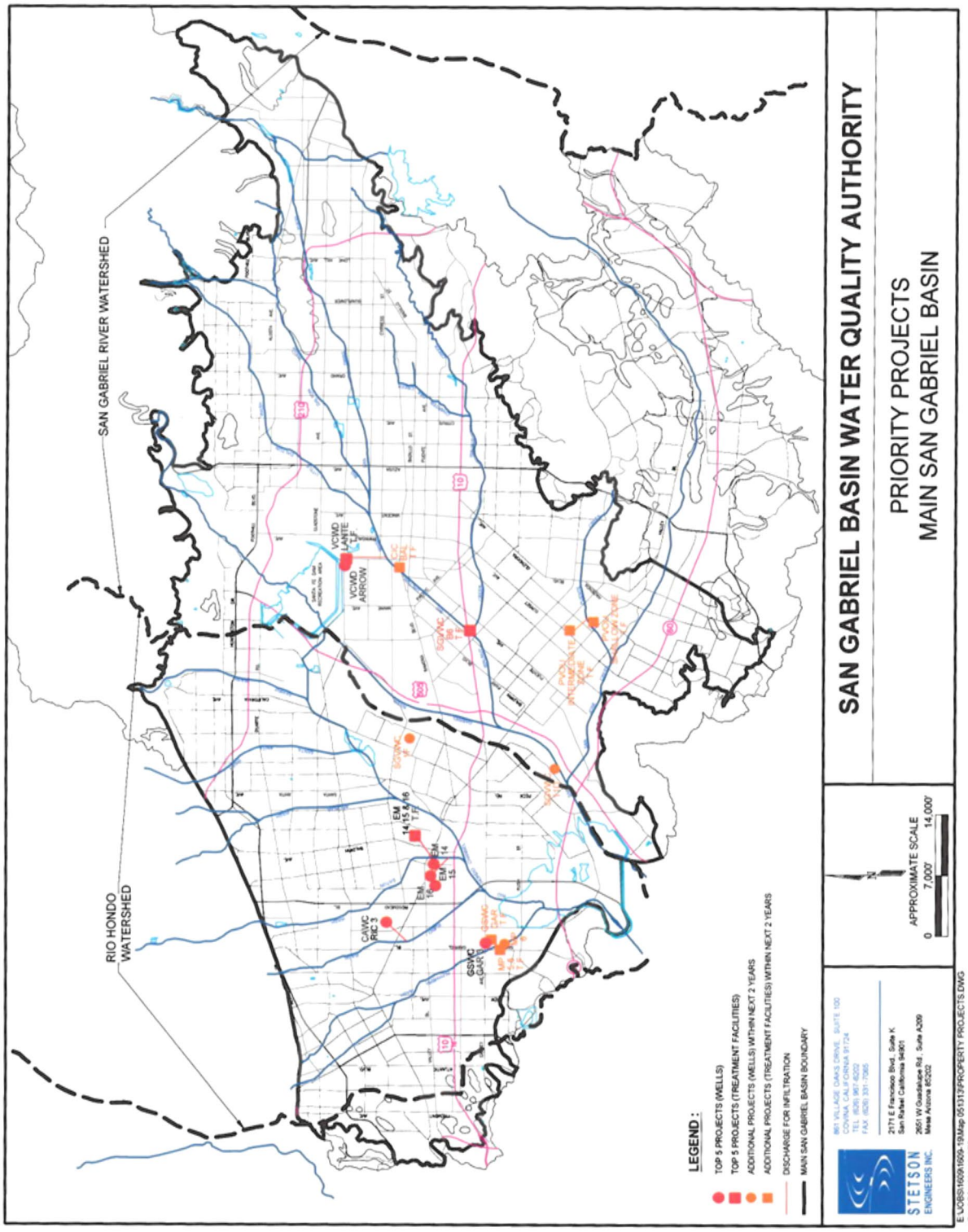

Figure 3. Priority Project Locations

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ), also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$

where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Bioaccumulative pollutants are those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Carcinogenic pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (CV) is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

Daily Discharge: Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ) are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA) is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in USEPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration is the estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Inland Surface Waters are all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation: the highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation: the lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) means the highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median is the middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = X(n+1)/2. If n is even, then the median = (Xn/2 + X(n/2)+1)/2 (i.e., the midpoint between the n/2 and n/2+1).

Method Detection Limit (MDL) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater

than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML) is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND) are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters are the territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the

treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Satellite Collection System is the portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

Source of Drinking Water is any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ) is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\Sigma [(x - \mu)2]/(n - 1))0.5$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) USEPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 CFR Part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A USEPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

a. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

b. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

c. The method has the lowest ML of the USEPA-approved analytical methods where none of the USEPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practice
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPT	Best practicable treatment control technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFU	Colony-Forming Unit
CI#	Compliance Inspection Number
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected, But Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
ELAP	California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC_{15}	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC_{25}	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC_{40}	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited

IC_{50}	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LTA	Long-Term Average
MCLs	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MELs	Maximum Effluent Limitations
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
MPN	Maximum Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOTT	Notice of Termination or Transfer
NPDES	National Polluant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POTW	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)

SMR	Self-Monitoring Reports
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
TR	Total Recoverable
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU	Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WDID	Waste Discharger Identification
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter

ATTACHMENT B – NOTICE OF INTENT
& INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

NOTICE OF INTENT

TO COMPLY WITH GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

AND

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT

SECTION 1. DISCHARGE STATUS

Check only one item.

A. New Discharge ☐ B. Material Change ☐ C. Existing Discharge ☐ CI #:

SECTION 2. OWNER/OPERATOR & FACILITY INFORMATION

A. OWNER

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

B. OPERATOR (*If different from owner)*

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

C. FACILITY

Name of Facility: _____

Owner Type (check one)

1. ☐City 2. ☐ County 3. ☐ State 4. ☐Fed 5. ☐Private

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

D. STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE (SIC) (4-digit code in order of priority)

1.) _____ (specify) _____

2.) _____ (specify) _____

Nature of Business (provide a brief description):

SECTION 3. APPLICABLE GENERAL PERMIT FOR DISCHARGE (Check only one item)

- ☐ Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated Groundwater (Order No. R4-2018-0087), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution (Order No. R4-2018-0086), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering (Order No. R4-2018-0125), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Discharge of Nonprocess Wastewater (Order No. R4-2020-xxxx), Include Supplemental Analysis
- ☐ Hydrostatic Test Water (Order No. R4-2019-0052), Include Water Supply Water Quality Data
- ☐ Discharges of Groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (Order No. R4-2020-xxxx)

SECTION 4. EXISTING REQUIREMENTS/PERMITS (Skip if not applicable)

List any active Orders or Permits adopted by this Regional Water Board for the facility.

A. Order No._____ _____ _____

B. Permit No._____ _____ _____

SECTION 5. OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

Outfall Number: 001

Latitude: Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Longitude Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

Outfall Number: 002

Latitude: Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Longitude Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

Outfall Number: 003

Latitude: Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Longitude Deg._____ Min._____ Sec._____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

SECTION 6. PROJECT INFORMATION (attach additional sheets, if necessary)

1). Description of project and discharge

2). Description of treatment process (Attach diagram showing the treatment process, if applicable)

3). Summary of feasibility study on conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater. For discharges within the City of Los Angeles, provide information from the City on impracticability to discharge all wastewater to the Sanitary sewer. Where full or partial reuse is not possible, provide reasons why reuse cannot be achieved.

4). Description of additive's composition

5). Proposed Maximum Discharge Flow

6). Proposed discharge startup date

7). Estimated discharge duration

SECTION 7. DISCHARGE QUALITY INFORMATION

This NOI requires that you submit the most recent groundwater analytical data which should include the toxic pollutants and mineral data listed on **Attachment D**.

For Discharges Hydrostatic Test:

Have you included a water supply water quality data? (Applies only to potable water related discharges.) ☐ Yes ☐ No

For Discharges from all other sources:

Have you included a completed **Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements Form**?

(Complete the Quantitation Level column and attach laboratory analytical data)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If **No**, explain:

SECTION 8. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

Map: Provide a 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map (Scale 1:24,000) showing the project location and identifying surface water to which you propose to discharge.

Fees: Included appropriate filing fee with this submittal. (Applicable to new enrollees only)

Make checks payable to the State Water Resources Control Board

SECTION 9. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

(see appendix on who is authorized to sign)

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

PRINTED NAME OF PERSON SIGNING _____ Date _____

Signature _____

Title _____

SECTION 10. FORM SUBMITTAL

Send this completed Notice of Intent to:
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES REGION
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attention: General Permit Unit

Assistance with this form may be obtained by contacting the Regional Water Board at:
Phone (213) 576-6600
Fax (213) 576-6660

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT FOR THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMITS FOR DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS TO SURFACE WATERS

These instructions are intended to help you, the Discharger, complete the Notice of Intent (NOI) form for general permits. Please type or print clearly when completing the NOI form and the vicinity map(s).

One NOI should be submitted by each owner/operator to cover all proposed discharges within the boundaries of this Regional Water Board.

Section 1. Discharge Status

Please check appropriate box indicating whether this application is for new discharge, material change, or existing discharge. If it is an existing discharge, indicate four-digit CI #.

Section 2. Facility/Discharge Information

Section 2.A. Owner

Name/Agency – The name (first and last)of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.

Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.

Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person.

Section 2.B. Operator (if different from owner)

Name/Agency – The name (first and last)of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.

Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner or operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.

Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person

Section 2.C. Facility

Name – The name (first and last) of the person responsible for this facility.

Address – The street number and street name where the facility or actual discharge is located. Check the most appropriate ownership, City, County, State, Federal or Private.

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the facility address.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the person responsible for this facility.

Section 2.D. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (4-digit code in order of priority)

List, in descending order of significance, the 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classifications may differ from the SIC codes describing the operations generating discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.. Use current edition of the manual. If you have any question concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility the NPDES Permitting Units of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Section 3. Type of Discharge

Check the appropriate box indicating the type of discharge for this facility. Check only one box.

Section 4. Existing Requirements/Permits

If this facility has no existing permits or orders, skip this section. If the facility has any existing permits or orders, list it in the appropriate space provided.

Section 5. Outfall and Receiving Water Information

If the facility discharges into a storm drain, indicate the immediate receiving waterbody (listed in the Basin Plan) where the discharge drains into.

Section 6. Project Information

Provide summary description of the project. Also describe the general characteristic of the discharge. If required, indicate the treatment process that would be needed to bring the discharge into compliance. Demonstrate that options of discharging to the sanitary sewer, conservation, reuse, and infiltration have been considered and found infeasible or that

potential reuse is feasible. If additives are used in the project and/or treatment, briefly describe their compositions and provide corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Form. Provide estimate of maximum discharge flow rate, proposed discharge startup date, and estimated discharge duration.

Section 7. Discharge Quality

This NOI requires that you provide water quality data the includes pollutants listed on the *Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements* or*, Attachment D – Screening Levels for Potential Pollutants of Concern*. Check the YES box if analytical result is attached. If not, provide reasons why it was not included. Note that processing of your NOI application may be delayed until this required information is provided.

Section 8. Other Required Information

Attach to this application a topographic map (7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map, Scale 1:24,000) of the area. The map must show the outline of the facility.

Section 9. Certification and Signature

Printed Name of Person Signing – Please type or print legibly. This section should be filled out by the responsible person as defined by Section 122.22.

Signature and Date – Signature of name printed above and the date signed.

Title – The professional title of the person signing the NOI.

Required signatories per Section 122.22

I. For a corporation

By responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (I) A president, secretary, treasurer or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy-or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental laws and regulations; the manager can assure that the necessary systems are established or action taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

II. For a partnership or sole proprietorship

By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

III. For a municipality, State, Federal or public agency

By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (I) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operation of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

ATTACHMENT C – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the CWC and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [*40 CFR § 122.41(a)*].
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [*40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1)*].

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(c)*].

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [*40 CFR § 122.41(d)*].

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(e)*].

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [*40 CFR § 122.41(g)*].
2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations [*40 CFR § 122.5(c)*].

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be

required by law, to [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); *40 CFR § 122.41(i); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); *40 CFR § 122.41(i)(1); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*];
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); *40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*].
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); *40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*];
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location [33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); *40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i)*].
   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii)*].
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2)*].
3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)*]:
   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(A)*];
   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(B)*]; and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(C)*].

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(ii)*].

5. Notice

a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i)*].

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [*40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii)*].

H. Upset

"Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(1)*].

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(2)*].

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)*]:

a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(i)*];

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(ii)*];

c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)*]; and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iv)*].

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [*40 CFR § 122.41(n)(4)*].

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition [*40 CFR § 122.41(f)*].

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit [*40 CFR § 122.41(b)*].

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC [*40 CFR §§ 122.41(l)(3) and 122.61*].

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1)*].

B. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for

such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3),122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2)].

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i)*];

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii)*];

3. The date(s) analyses were performed [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii)*];

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv)*];

5. The analytical techniques or methods used [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)*]; and

6. The results of such analyses [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi)*].

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [*40 CFR § 122.7(b)*]:

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [*40 CFR § 122.7(b)(1)*]; and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [*40 CFR § 122.7(b)(2)*].

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(h); CWC §§ 13267 and 13383*].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with

Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [*40 CFR § 122.41(k)*].

2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

a. For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures [*40 CFR § 122.22(a)(1)*];

b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [*40 CFR § 122.22(a)(2)*]; or

c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [*40 CFR § 122.22(a)(3)*].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above [*40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1)*];

b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position) [*40 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)*]; and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA [*40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3)*].

4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the

overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [*40 CFR § 122.22(c)*].

5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

> "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations" [*40 CFR § 122.22(d)*].

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)*].

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i)*].

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii)*].

4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(iii)*].

D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(5)*].

E. Twenty Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact

dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i)*].

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)*]:

a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)*].

b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)*].

c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)*].

3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case by case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(iii)*].

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)*]:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR § 122.29(b) [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i)*]; or

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii)*].

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(iii)*].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with the requirements of this Order [*40 CFR § 122.41(l)(2)*].

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.3, V.E.4, and V.E.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7)].

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(8)].

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The Regional Water Board and State Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

B. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [*40 CFR § 122.41(a)(2); CWC §§ 13385 and 13387*].

C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed

$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000 [*40 CFR § 122.41(a)(3)*].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)*]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)*]:

a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(i)*];

b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4 dinitrophenol and 2 methyl 4,6 dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(ii)*];

c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)*]; or

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iv)*].

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels" [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)*]:

a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(i)*];

b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(ii)*];

c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)*]; or

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) [*40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iv)*].

ATTACHMENT D – SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS
(Screening to be conducted on untreated groundwater sample prior to issuance of permit)

POLLUTANT	MUN[1] (µg/L)	Others[2] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
METALS[3]			
Antimony (Sb)	6	14	5
Arsenic (As)	10	36	10
Beryllium (Be)	4	NA	0.5
Cadmium (Cd)	2.3	2.2 (9.3)[4]	0.5
Chromium III (Cr^{3+})	50	180	10
Chromium VI (Cr^{6+})	11	11 (82)[4]	5
Copper (Cu)	9.0	9.0 (3.1)[4]	0.5
Cyanide (CN)	5.2	5.2 (NA)[4]	5
Lead (Pb)	2.5	25 (8.1)[4]	0.5
Mercury (Hg)	0.050	0.051	0.2
Nickel (Ni)	52	52 (8.2)[4]	1
Selenium (Se)	5	5 (71)[4]	2
Silver (Ag)	3.4	3.4 (1.9)[4]	0.25
Thallium (Ti)	1.7	6.3	1
Zinc (Zn)	120	120 (81)[4]	1
VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	5	0.5
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.057	3.2	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	200	200	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.60	42	0.5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.17	1	0.5
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.5

[1] Applies to water with Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) (indicated with E and I in the Basin Plan) beneficial uses designations.
[2] Applies to all other receiving waters.
[3] Metals concentrations are expressed as total recoverable.
[4] Applicable to saltwater only.

POLLUTANT	MUN[1] (µg/L)	Others[2] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.38	99	0.5
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.52	39	0.5
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	10	10	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	400	2600	2
1,3 Dichloropropylene	0.5	0.5	0.5
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	5	0.5	0.5
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	na	na	1
Acetone	700	700	na
Acrolein	100	100	5
Acrylonitrile	0.059	0.66	2.0
Benzene	1.0	1	0.5
Bromoform	4.3	360	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.25	0.5	0.5
Chlorobenzene	30	21000	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.401	34	0.5
Chloroethane	100	100	2
Chloroform	100	100	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.56	46	0.5
Ethylbenzene	700	700	2
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	0.05	na
Methyl Bromide	10	4000	2.0
Methyl Chloride	3	3	0.5
Methyl ethyl ketone	700	700	na
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	na
Methylene Chloride	4.7	1600	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene	0.8	8.85	0.5
Toluene	150	150	2
Trichloroethylene	2.7	5	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
Xylenes	1750	1750	na
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS			

POLLUTANT	MUN[1] (µg/L)	Others[2] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	0.040	0.54	1
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	70	na	5
2 Chlorophenol	120	400	5
2,4 Dichlorophenol	93	790	5
2,4 Dimethylphenol	540	2300	2
2,4 Dinitrophenol	70	14000	5
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	0.11	9.1	5
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	2.1	6.5	10
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	na	na	5
2-Nitrophenol	na	na	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	1700	4300	10
3,3’ Dichlorobenzidine	0.04	0.077	5
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	Na	na	1
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13	765	5
4-Nitrophenol	Na	na	5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Na	na	5
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Na	na	5
Acenaphthene	1200	2700	1
Acenaphthylene	Na	na	10
Anthracene	9600	110000	5
Benzidine	0.00012	0.00054	5
Benzo (a) Anthracene	0.0044	0.049	5
Benzo (a) Pyrene	0.0044	0.049	2
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	10
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	Na	na	5
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	2
Bis (2-Chloroethoxyl) methane	Na	na	5
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	0.031	1.4	1
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	1400	170000	10
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.8	5.9	5
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000	5200	10

POLLUTANT	MUN[1] (µg/L)	Others[2] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
Chrysene	0.0044	0.049	5
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	0.0044	0.049	0.1
Diethyl phthalate	23000	120000	10
Dimethyl phthalate	313000	2900000	10
di-n-Butyl phthalate	2700	12000	10
di-n-Octyl phthalate	na	na	10
Fluoranthene	300	370	10
Fluorene	1300	14000	10
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075	0.00077	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.44	50	1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	50	17000	5
Hexachloroethane	1.9	8.9	1
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene	0.0044	0.049	0.05
Isophorone	8.4	600	1
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	0.00069	8.1	5
N-Nitroso-di-n-propyl amine	0.005	1.4	5
N-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	5.0	16	1
Naphthalene	21	na	10
Nitrobenzene	17	1900	10
Pentachlorophenol	0.28	7.9	1
Phenanthrene	na	na	5
Phenol	21000	4600000	50
Pyrene	960	11000	10
PESTICIDES AND PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	0.00083	0.00084	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.00059	0.00059	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.00059	0.00059	0.01
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.02
Alpha-BHC	0.0039	0.013	0.01
Aldrin	0.00013	0.00014	0.005
Beta-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.01

POLLUTANT	MUN[1] (µg/L)	Others[2] (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
beta-BHC	0.014	0.046	0.005
Chlordane	0.00057	0.00059	0.1
delta-BHC	na	na	0.005
Dieldrin	0.00014	0.00014	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	110	240	0.05
Endrin	0.036	0.0023	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.76	0.81	0.01
Heptachlor	0.00021	0.00021	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0001	0.00011	0.01
gamma-BHC	0.019	0.063	0.02
PCB 1016	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1221	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1232	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1242	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1248	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1254	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1260	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
Toxaphene	0.00073	0.00075	0.5
MISCELLANEOUS			
Asbestos (in fibers/L k,s.)	7000000	7000000	na
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	0.8	0.8	2
1,4-Dioxane	3	3	na
Ethanol	1000	1000	1000
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	2	2	2
Methanol	1000	1000	1000
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	na
Perchlorate	6	6	na
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1.3E-08	1.3E-08	0.00001
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	2	2	2
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	12	12	10
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	100	100	na

ATTACHMENT E – FACT SHEET

Contents

Tables

ATTACHMENT E – FACT SHEET

The Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

IV. PERMIT INFORMATION

Background

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has been authorized by the United State Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) to issue NPDES permits pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sections 122 and 123[1], were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

Section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of general NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources within the category: (a) involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; (b) discharge the same types of waste; (c) require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions; (d) require the same or similar monitoring; and (e) in the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a general NPDES permit rather than individual NPDES permits. General NPDES permits enable the Regional Water Board to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for Dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

On July 10, 2014, the Regional Water Board adopted the General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin) to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG994006, Order No. R4-2014-0141). Presently, four (4) dischargers are enrolled under this General NPDES Permit. Order No. R4-2014-0141 expired on August 31, 2019 but was administratively extended. This Order renews and replaces the requirements of Order No. R4-2014-0141.

The requirements in Order No. R4-2014-0141 are essentially the same except that freshwater effluent limitations for temperature and metal and bacteria TMDLs applicable for San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Reach 3 of Los Angeles River were added to this Order. Pursuant to section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations (WLAs) applicable to discharges within the Los Angeles Region in the San Gabriel River Watershed and Rio Hondo Watershed. This Order is formatted consistent with the State Water Board NPDES permit template. In addition, this Order requires filing of a Notice of Intent for all dischargers under this General Permit to streamline the permit application process.

In accordance with 40 CFR section 128(b)(1), the Regional Water Board must meet general NPDES program requirements in 40 CFR Part 124 prior to the re-issuance and

[1] All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

adoption of this permit. General NPDES program requirements include preparing a draft General NPDES Permit, public noticing, allowing a public comment period, and conducting a public hearing. To meet these requirements, the Regional Water Board prepared a draft General NPDES Permit. The draft General NPDES Permit was sent to interested parties on April 24, 2020 for comments. A public hearing to receive testimony from interested parties was scheduled for June 11, 2020. The Notice of Public Hearing was sent to the interested party list at the same time the draft General NPDES Permit was sent.

V. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater

Past industrial activities in the San Gabriel Valley have resulted in widespread groundwater contamination with toxic pollutants. The San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (WQA) requested that the Regional Water Board develop a general NPDES permit to cover discharges of groundwater during groundwater cleanup operations in the San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (Basin). In an effort to clean up contaminated groundwater, many groundwater extraction wells and water treatment systems have been constructed within the Basin. Many of those projects are part of one of the six active operable units established by U.S. EPA as part of the San Gabriel Valley Superfund sites.

B. Potential Discharges from Projects

Table 1 below provides examples of typical potential short-term groundwater discharge projects that may obtain regulatory coverage under this Order. This table is not inclusive of all potential discharges, but is illustrative of the type of activities associated with cleanup operations, the groundwater treatment technologies employed, and the volume of discharges. Future discharges from similar cleanup projects within the San Gabriel Basin may also be covered under this General Permit. High volume discharges from the wells and the treatment plants are necessary to successfully test the well production capacity and the performance of the treatment plants before being commissioned for public water supply per requirements of the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Table 1. Projects Identified in the San Gabriel Basin and Potential Discharge Volume

Valley County Water District

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Lante Treatment Facility	Startup testing of Ion Exchange System for treatment of perchlorate and nitrate to satisfy DDW requirements	7,800	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	11,232,000
Lante Treatment Facility	Optimization testing of the ultraviolet treatment system for	7,800	Minimum: 5 days	11,232,000

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
	treatment of NDMA and 1,4-dioxane		Maximum: 30 days	
Arrow Well	Well rehabilitation/new well development	3,000	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	4,320,000

City of El Monte

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Well 14	Well development	360	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	518,400
Well 15	Well development	117	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	168,480
Well 16	Well development	123	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	177,120
Treatment Facility for Wells 14, 15, & 16	Startup testing of Granular Activated Carbon Treatment Facility to treat VOCs per DDW requirements	600	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	864,000

San Gabriel Valley Water Company

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Plant B6	Startup testing of Ion Exchange System for treatment of nitrate to satisfy DDW requirements	7,800	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	11,232,000
Well 11D	Well development	1,200	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	1,728,000

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Plant 8	Well rehabilitation and startup testing of Advanced Oxidation treatment System	5,000	Minimum: 5 days. Maximum: 30 days	7,200,000
Well 1F	Well development	1,700	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	2,448,000

Golden State Water Company

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Garvey Well 3 Treatment Facility	Well development	1,000	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	1,440,000

California American Water Company

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Richardson Well 3	Well development	1,500	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	2,160,000

Covina Irrigating Company

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Baldwin Park Treatment Facility	Startup testing of treatment facility for VOCs	6,600	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	9,504,000

PVOU Intermediate Zone

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Treatment Facility	Startup testing of treatment facility for VOCs, 1,4-dioxane, perchlorate	1,500	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	2,160,000

PVOU Shallow Zone

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Treatment Facility	Startup testing of treatment facility for VOCs	1,200-1,400	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	1,728,000 – 2,016,000

City of Monterey Park

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Well 6	Well Rehabilitation	600	Minimum: 5 daysMaximum: 30 days	864,000
Treatment Facility for Wells 5 and 6	Startup testing of treatment facility for VOCs	2,900	Minimum: 5 days Maximum: 30 days	4,176,000

City of Alhambra

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Well 7,8,11 & 12	Well Rehabilitation	5000	Minimum: 5 days. Maximum: 30 days	7,200,000

City of Arcadia

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Live Oak Treatment Plant	Well Rehabilitation	600	Minimum: 5 days. Maximum: 30 days	864,000
Treatment Facility for wells 5 and 6	Startup testing of treatment facility for VOCs	2,200	Minimum: 5 days. Maximum: 30 days	3,168,000

City of South Pasadena

Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gallons/minute)	Discharge Duration	Total Daily Flow Volume (Gallons)
Wilson treatment	Startup testing of treatment facility	3000	Minimum: 5 days. Maximum: 30 days	4,320,000

C. Potential Groundwater Treated and Potable Water Produced

The discharge description for potential groundwater discharge projects, including the discharge flow rate, total daily discharge flow volume, time required to infiltrate to groundwater aquifer, infiltration zone length, distance in concrete lined portion of waterbodies before infiltration zone, and amount of treated water delivered to potable use are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Groundwater Treated, and Potable Water Produced from Projects

Discharger	Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Daily Discharge Flow Volume (gpd)	Maximum Daily Infiltration Rate (gpd)[1/]	Time required to Infiltrate (days)	Infiltration Location	Infiltration Zone Length (ft)	Distance in Lined Portion of Waterbody (ft)	Water Quality	Treated Water Delivered to Customers (afy)
Valley County Water District	Lante Treatment Facility	Startup testing of Ion Exchange System	7,800	11,232,000	12,960,000	0.87	Valley Blvd Dam	7,000	16,000	treated	8,000
	Lante Treatment Facility	Optimization testing of the Ultra Violet treatment system	7,800	11,232,000	12,960,000	0.87	Valley Blvd Dam	7,000	16,000	treated	---
	Arrow Well	Well rehab/New well development	3,000	4,320,000	12,960,000	0.33	Valley Blvd Dam	7,000	16,000	untreated	-
City of El Monte	Well 14	Well development	360	518,400	4,536,000	0.11	Rio Hondo @Garvey and 60	7,000	9,000	untreated	-
	Well 15	Well development	117	168,480	4,536,000	0.04	Rio Hondo @Garvey and 60	7,000	9,000	untreated	-
	Well 16	Well development	123	177,120	4,536,000	0.04	Rio Hondo @Garvey and 60	7,000	9,000	untreated	-
	Treatment Facility for Wells 14, 15 & 16	Startup testing of Granular Activated Carbon Treatment Facility	600	864,000	4,536,000	0.19	Rio Hondo @Garvey and 60	7,000	10,000	treated	970
San Gabriel Valley Water Company	Plant B6	Startup testing of Ion Exchange System	7,800	11,232,000	12,960,000	0.87	Valley Blvd Dam	7,000	7,000	Treated	10,000
	Well 11D	Well development	1,200	1,728,000	4,536,000	0.38	San Gabriel River RD 1	2,000	0	Untreated	1,900
	Well 1F	Well development	1,700	2,448,000	4,536,000	0.54	Rio Hondo @Garvey and 60	7,000	10,000	Untreated	2,700
Golden State Water Co	Garvey Well 3	Well development	1,000	1,440,000	4,536,000	0.32	Rio Hondo @Garvey and 60	2,000	8,000	Untreated	-
	Garvey Well 3 Treatment Facility	Startup testing of treatment facility for VOCs and perchlorate	1,000	1,440,000	4,536,000	0.32	Rio Hondo @Garvey and 60	2,000	8,000	Treated	1,600

Discharger	Facility	Activity	Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Daily Discharge Flow Volume (gpd)	Maximum Daily Infiltration Rate (gpd)[1/]	Time required to Infiltrate (days)	Infiltration Location	Infiltration Zone Length (ft)	Distance in Lined Portion of Waterbody (ft)	Water Quality	Treated Water Delivered to Customers (afy)
California American Water Company	Richardson Well 3	Well development	1,500	2.160,000	4,536,000	0.48	Rio Hondo @Garvey and 60	7,000	13,000	Untreated	2,400
Covina Irrigating Company	Baldwin Park Treatment Facility	Startup testing of treatment facility for VOCs	6,600	9,504,000	12,960,000	0.73	Valley Blvd Dam	7,000	17,000	Treated	8,500
PVOU Intermediate Zone	Treatment Facility	Startup testing of treatment facility for VOCs, 1,4-dioxane, perchlorate	1,500	2,160,000	0	-	None	Not applicable	Not applicable	Treated	2,400
PVOU Shallow Zone	Treatment Facility	Startup testing of treatment facility for VOCs	1,400	2,016,000	0	-	none	Not applicable	Not applicable	Treated	-
City of Monterey Park	Well 6	Well rehabilitation	600	864,000	4,536,000	0.19	Rio Hondo @Garvey and 60	2,000	6,000	Untreated	-
	Treatment Facility for wells 5 and 6	Startup testing of treatment facility for VOCs	2,900	4,176,000	4,536,000	0.92	Rio Hondo @Garvey and 60	2,000	6,000	Treated	4,700
										Total	43,170

D. Description of Biosolids Treatment or Controls (Not Applicable)

E. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under the General Permit, there may be multiple discharge points. Information regarding the discharge points and applicable receiving waters can be found in the completed NOI and will be included in the enrollment authorization and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP). The receiving waters for discharges under this General Permit are surface waterbodies in the Upper San Gabriel River and Upper Rio Hondo above Whittier Narrows, where the discharges percolate into the Basin.

F. Summary of Previous Requirements and Self-Monitoring Reports (SMR) Data

6. Previous Effluent Limitations

Effluent limitations/Discharge Specifications contained in Order No. R4-2014-0141 were as follows:

a. Limitations applicable to discharges to San Gabriel River:

Table 3. Effluent Limitations Applicable to All Discharges

Parameters	Units	Maximum Daily Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Limitation (AMEL)
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BODs 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	NA
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	NA

Table 4. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper, Total Recoverable (TR) MDEL	Copper, TR AMEL	Selenium, TR MDEL	Selenium, TR AMEL
SJC R1 and R2 [1]	µg/L	NA	NA	8.2	4.1

[1] San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)

Reaches	Units	Copper, Total Recoverable (TR) MDEL	Copper, TR AMEL	Selenium, TR MDEL	Selenium, TR AMEL
SGR R1 [2]	µg/L	30	15	NA	NA
SGR R2 [3]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	16	NA	NA

Table 5. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper, TR MDEL	Copper, TR AMEL	Lead, TR MDEL	Lead, TR AMEL	Zinc, TR MDEL	Zinc, TR AMEL
SJC R1 and R2 [4]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SGR R1 [5]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SGR R2 [6]	µg/L	NA	NA	166	83	NA	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	15	7.5	87	43	125	62

7. Previous Monitoring Requirements

Order No. R4-2014-0141 required the effluent monitoring in accordance with the following schedule.

a. Monitoring requirements when treatment for toxics was not required

Table 6. Previous General Monitoring Requirements

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH unit	grab	monthly
Temperature	°F	grab	monthly
TSS	mg/L	grab	monthly
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly

[2] San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary)
[3] San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue), and upstream reaches and tributaries
[4] San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
[5] San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary)
[6] San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue), and upstream reaches and tributaries

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly
Residual chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	grab	monthly

b. Monitoring requirements when treatment for toxics was required

Monitoring was required only for those toxics that have been shown to have reasonable potential to be in the discharge from analytical data supplied by the Discharger. Monitoring Frequency in the table below meant that monitoring was required when the constituent had been shown to have reasonable potential to be in the discharge from analytical data supplied by the Discharger, and when treatment for the constituent was required.

Table 7. Existing Monitoring Requirements for Specific Constituents

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Conventional Pollutants			
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously
pH	pH unit	grab	monthly
Temperature	ºF	grab	monthly
Turbidity	mg/L	grab	monthly
$BOD_5$20ºC	NTU	grab	monthly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly
Settleable Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly
Sulfides	ml/L	grab	monthly
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly
Arsenic	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Copper	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Lead	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Total Chromium	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Selenium	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Iron	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Manganese	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L		once at beginning of the discharge
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
1,1,1,-Trichloroetahne	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency
Benzene	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
MTBE			once at beginning of the discharge
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethyelene	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge
1,2,3-TCP	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge

G. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

H. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

VI. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section. California Water Code section 13263 requires that the Regional Board take into consideration the factors in section 13241 when prescribing waste discharge requirements for requirements to go beyond the Clean Water Act. This order regulates discharges to groundwater. The Regional Board has considered the factors in 13241 in establishing waste discharge requirements for these discharges.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges of Wastewaters to surface waters under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. This Order also serves as WDRs pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

States may request authority to issue General NPDES Permits pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.28. The State Water Board has been authorized by the U.S. EPA to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board to issue NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 122 and 123 were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the USEPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

The adoption of NPDES permits by the Regional Water Board are typically exempt from CEQA. (Wat. Code, § 13389;See also *County of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, 1007.*) However, exceptions from the State Implementation Policy (SIP) require compliance with CEQA. This Order authorizes exceptions from meeting priority pollutant objectives. On July 2, 2014, the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority, as lead agency, adopted an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin well startup operations and cleanup projects seeking a categorical exception to the SIP for discharges of groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin to surface waters in Upper San Gabriel River and Upper Rio Hondo watersheds - Los Angeles County (IS/MND). No changes to the project or its circumstances have occurred, and no new information has become available necessitating subsequent environmental review under title 14 of the CCR section 15162. The IS/MND included a mitigation monitoring and reporting program (MMRP) developed by the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority for all mitigation measures required to reduce potential significant impacts. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21081.6, subd. (a)(1); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15074, subd. (d).) Pursuant to CEQA, this Order implements the applicable mitigation measures in the MMRP as conditions of the Order.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In addition, the Basin Plan implements state policies, including State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

2. **Receiving Water Beneficial Uses.** The Basin Plan lists the designated beneficial uses of specific water bodies (receiving waters) in the Los Angeles Region. Typical beneficial uses of receiving waters to which Dischargers covered by this Order discharge include the following:

   a. Upper San Gabriel River: Inland surface waters above an estuary - industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, hydropower, warm and cold freshwater habitats, and wildlife habitats, rare, threatened, or endangered species, endangered species, spawning, reproduction, and/or early development, wetland habitat, water contact and noncontact recreation.

   b. Rio Hondo River Reach 3, above Whittier Narrows: groundwater recharge, warm fresh water habitat, wildlife habitat and water and noncontact recreation.

c. Groundwater: municipal, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, and agriculture supply.

3. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA promulgated the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later revised it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty water quality criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA promulgated the CTR (40 CFR section 131.38). The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was revised on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

4. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. The 2005 amendments to the SIP included the additional categorical and case-by-case exceptions to the provisions in the SIP.

5. **Antidegradation Policy.** 40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in more detail later in this Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

6. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. For example, Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA allows for backsliding if the less stringent limitations are based on a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) with the cumulative effect being that the limitations assure attainment of water quality standards in the receiving water for those specific parameters. Also, under 40 CFR section 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(2) less stringent limitations are allowable when correcting technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law. As explained in VII.D.I in this Fact Sheet, besides

numerical rounding of limitation numbers, all effluent in the Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order No. R4-2014-0141.

7. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards in the receiving water. In accordance with SIP, this permit grants categorical exception for discharges under this general permit from complying with CTR. However, applicable heavy metals and bacteria TMDLs for San Gabriel River and Los Angeles River are incorporated into the permit. Those limitations (WQBELs) as computed and incorporated are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of TMDL waste load allocations (WLAs) approved by U.S. EPA.

8. **Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads.** The Regional Water Board implements a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Regional Water Board integrates its many diverse programs, particularly NPDES permitting with TMDLs, to better assess and control cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollutant sources and in-stream water quality conditions. A TMDL establishes the allowable pollutant loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality-based controls. The linkage analysis included in the TMDL provides the demonstration that these controls will provide the pollutant reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. TMDLs assign WLAs and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources that when implemented through permits and other mechanisms, as appropriate, will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

   There are currently over 50 USEPA-approved TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants that are identified on California CWA section 303(d) list. All applicable TMDL requirements are implemented in this Order as effluent limitations and permit conditions. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL waste load allocations applicable to discharges within the Upper San Gabriel River and Upper Rio Hondo Watersheds.

   This permit implements the following TMDLs:

   a. Freshwater bacteria and metals TMDLs for the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Reach 3 of the Los Angeles River

On June 10, 2015, the Regional Water Board adopted a bacteria TMDL for San Gabriel River, which became effective on June 14, 2016. The metals TMDL was adopted on June 6, 2013 and it became effective on May 11, 2017.

On July 9, 2010, the Regional Water Board adopted a bacteria TMDL for the Los Angeles River, including Rio Hondo, which became effective on March 23, 2012

b. San Gabriel River Metals TMDL

On March 26, 2007, U.S. EPA adopted a TMDL for metals and selenium in the San Gabriel River and impaired tributaries (Metals TMDL). The TMDL includes dry and wet weather waste load allocations (WLAs) for all NPDES-permitted discharges. The Regional Water Board adopted a program of implementation for the San Gabriel TMDL (Implementation Plan) on June 6, 2013 through an amendment to the Basin Plan. This implementation plan became effective on October 13, 2014.

The Implementation Plan states that all non-storm water point sources shall achieve WLAs, expressed as effluent limitations derived using the procedures in Section 1.4 of the SIP. The categorical exception to the SIP does not apply where WLAs are assigned to the discharge unless the WLAs assigned by the TMDL allow for such an exception. Therefore, this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the Metals TMDL.

9. **Endangered Species Act.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

10. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (Section 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

11. **Clean, Affordable, and Accessible Water.** It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Cal. Wat. Code § 106.3). This Order promotes that policy by facilitating cleanup and distribution of potable water supplies that are safe for domestic use.

12. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code

sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. An MRP is tailored to each Discharger's individual situation and is provided with the General NPDES Permit coverage enrollment authorization letter signed by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

13. **Consideration of Public Comment.** In a public meeting held on June 11, 2020, the Regional Water Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the prospective discharges authorized by this Order. Details of the public hearing are provided in this Fact Sheet.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA Section 303(d) List

The State Water Board prepared the California 2014 and 2016 Integrated Report based on a compilation of the Regional Water Boards' Integrated Reports. These Integrated Reports contain both the Clean Water Act (CWA) section 305(b) water quality assessment and section 303(d) list of impaired waters. In developing the Integrated Reports, the Water Boards solicit data, information and comments from the public and other interested persons. On October 3, 2017, the State Water Board approved the CWA Section 303(d) List portion of the State's 2014 and 2016 Integrated Report (State Water Board Resolution No. 2017-0059). On April 6, 2018, the USEPA approved California's 2014 and 2016 list of water quality limited segments requiring a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) under CWA section 303(d) for the Los Angeles Region as well as the rest of California. The CWA section 303(d) list can be found at the following link:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2014_2016.shtml

The Regional Water Board has adopted a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce the discharges of pollutants that are identified on the CWA section 303(d) list.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations (Not Applicable)

VII. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations. Section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

The discharge of groundwater from groundwater management activities located outside the Upper San Gabriel River or Upper Rio Hondo, upstream of Whittier Narrows, or that are unrelated to the treatment of groundwater for potable use are not eligible for enrollment under this General Permit.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR part 133, Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the applicable categories in 40 CFR, and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several level of controls:

a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best existing performance by well-operated facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.

b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.

c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test in accordance with the methodology developed by USEPA, as published in a Federal Register notice on July 9, 1986 (51 FR 24974). The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.

d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

e. The CWA requires USEPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the Regional Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3 and CWA section 301(b)(2)(A).

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

TSS, Turbidity, BOD_5 20°C, Oil and Grease, Settleable Solids, Sulfides, Residual Chlorine, and MBAS are identified as pollutants that have potential to exist in discharges regulated under this Order. The same pollutants are regulated in other general NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board.

As a minimum control, technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) are established for these pollutants as required by Section 301(b) of the CWA.

The technology-based requirements in this Order for TSS, Turbidity, BOD_5 20°C, Oil and Grease, Settleable Solids, Sulfides, Residual Chlorine, and MBAS are based on case-by-case numeric limitations developed using BPJ in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 125.3 and are consistent with TBELs included in the previous Order and other orders within the State for similar types of discharges. As demonstrated by the compliance of enrollees to these effluent limitations, these TBELs are achievable and appropriate. Summaries of the effluent limitations based on technology-based discharge limitations are shown in the following table.

Table 8. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Parameters	Units	Maximum Daily Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Limitation (AMEL)
TSS	mg/L	75	50
Turbidity	NTU	150	50
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	NA
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	NA

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Sections 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (iii) require that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or

objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses, and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

Upper San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo Reach 3, above Whittier Narrows, beneficial uses covered by this Order include the following:

a. Upper San Gabriel River Watershed: Inland surface waters above an estuary - industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, hydropower generation, warm and cold freshwater habitats and wildlife habitats, rare, threatened, or endangered species, spawning, reproduction, and/or early development, wetland habitat, water contact and noncontact recreation.

b. Rio Hondo River: groundwater recharge, warm freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, and water contact and noncontact recreation.

The Regional Water Board has also developed a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants which are identified in CWA section 303(d) list. This Order implements effective TMDLs that have Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and U.S. EPA approvals.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducts a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. Water quality data from representative sample(s) are compared with the corresponding values in Attachment D. Screening Levels for General Permits. The constituent(s) with a value exceeding the screening level is considered to have a reasonable potential to exceed water quality criterion or objective and the corresponding WQBELs are prescribed in the enrollment of the discharge.

The Regional Water Board developed TMDL-based water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for metals and bacteria in the San Gabriel River and Rio Hondo and their tributaries. The Regional Water Board developed water quality-based effluent limitations for these pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a separate reasonable potential analysis at the time of permit development. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that a separate reasonable potential analysis at the time of permit development is not appropriate if a TMDL has been developed.

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the permit. The discharges authorized under this permit only flow to inland freshwaters designated as Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM) therefore, the freshwater temperature limitation of 80°F is prescribed in this permit.

4. WQBEL Calculations

The specific procedures for calculating WQBELs are contained in the U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (USEPA/505 /2-90-001) and the SIP. Consistent with the Implementation Plan for the San Gabriel River Watershed Metals TMDL, the procedures in section 1.4. of the SIP were used to calculate the WQBELs in this Order.

WQBELs Calculation Example

Using lead as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for the Order.

Step 1:

For each constituent requiring an effluent limitation, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criterion, determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

ECA = C + D(C-B) when C > B, and

ECA = C when C > B,

Where: C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators.

D = The dilution credit, and

B = The ambient background concentration

The criteria for lead as sourced from the California Toxics Rule and used here as a demonstration is shown below.

Table 9. Summary of Lead Criteria as in CTR

CTR No.	Parameters	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria[7] Freshwater Acute µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Freshwater Chronic µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Acute µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Chronic µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Human Health for Consumption of: Water & Organisms µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms only µg/L
7	Lead	65	2.5	210	8.1	Narrative	Narrative

[7] "- -" = Water quality criteria not applicable

The CTR metal criteria for lead needs to be adjusted for hardness and translators. A hardness value of 100 mg/L as CaCO3 is used to satisfy the most stringent criteria requirement. According to 40 CFR section 131.38 (b)(2), Factors for Calculating Metals Criteria, Conversion Factor for lead at 100 mg/L hardness is 0.791, for both freshwater acute criteria and freshwater chronic criteria. Therefore,

65 / 0.791 = 81.65

2.5 / 0.791 = 3.18

The criteria adjusted values are shown in the table below.

Table 10. Summary of Lead Criteria Adjusted for Hardness

CTR No.	Para-meters	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria[8] Freshwater Acute µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Freshwater Chronic µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Acute µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Saltwater Chronic µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Human Health for Consumption of: Water & Organisms µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms only µg/L
7	Lead Total Rec.	3.18	81.65	3.18	220.82	8.52	Narrative	Narrative

As discussed above, for the Order, dilution was not allowed; therefore:

ECA = C

For lead,

ECA_{acute} = 81.65 µg/L

ECA_{chroni} = 3.18 µg/L

Step 2:

For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times Multiplier_{acute\ 99}$

$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chroni} \times Multiplier_{chronic\ 99}$

[8] "- -" = Water quality criteria not applicable

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80 percent of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

In this General Permit, there is no sample data available. Therefore, the U.S. EPA default CV value of 0.6 is used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

CV	ECA Multiplier$_{acute\ 99}$	ECA Multiplier$_{chronic\ 99}$
0.6	0.32108	0.52743

LTA_{acute} = 81.65 µg/L x 0.32108 = 26.22 µg/L

$LTA_{chronic}$ = 3.18 µg/L x 0.52743 = 1.68 µg/L

Step 3:

Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

LTA = most limiting of LTAacute or LTAchronic

For lead, the most limiting LTA was the LTAacute

LTA = 1.68 µg/L

Step 4:

Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = LTA x $MDEL_{multiplier\ 99}$

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = LTA x $AMEL^{multiplier\ 99}$

For lead, the following data was used to develop the MDEL for aquatic life using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

Sample No. / Month	CV	Multiplier$_{MDEL\ 99}$	Multiplier$_{MDEL\ 99}$
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = 1.68 µg/L x 3.11 = 5.22 µg/L

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$ = 1.68 µg/L x 1.55 = 2.60 µg/L

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Because of the intermittent nature of the discharge to the recharge basin, it is not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the surface water; therefore, the Discharger will not be required to conduct chronic toxicity testing.

6. Impact to Water Quality

Groundwater discharges to the same basin from where the groundwater is extracted will not add pollutants. Discharges covered by this Order require implementation of BMPs to minimize the impact to surface water quality. After the treatment systems are installed and operable, pollutants in the discharge will be removed and the treated water is supplied for potable use.

7. Specific Rationale for Each of the Numerical Effluent Limitations

The effluent limitations and the corresponding rationale for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by this General Permit are listed in the tables at the end of this section. The specific rationale includes: the existing General Permit (Order No. R4-2014-0141; General NPDES Permit No. CAG994006); the CTR; the Basin Plan; established TMDLs for waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region that are receiving waters for the discharges, and Title 22 California Code of Regulations (California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations). It is intended that all the General Permits issued by this Regional Water Board for similar activities have similar effluent limits for the constituents of concern.

f) This General Permit revises the temperature effluent limitation for freshwater bodies in the previous permit from 86°F to 80°F. Discharges covered under this General Permit are not expected to impact downstream receiving water bodies due to implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs). The BMPs are meant to ensure that discharges under the General Permit are fully percolated into groundwater within the main San Gabriel River Basin and do not comingle with any flow in receiving waters, thereby preventing downstream receiving water quality impacts. Such BMPs include installation of rubber dams, and prevention of commingling of the untreated groundwater with any flow in the tributaries to which it discharges or downstream reaches.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. The wet weather MDEL for lead in San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue) was relaxed slightly from 166 µg/L to 170 µg/L. This change reflects an adjustment for rounding the margin of error and is not less stringent. Even if it is considered less stringent, the change is authorized under Clean Water Act section 303(d)(4)(a) because the revision will assure the attainment of applicable water quality standards. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least

as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order. Therefore, there is no backsliding.

2. Antidegradation Policies

The State Water Board established California's Anti-Degradation Policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal Anti-Degradation Policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing high quality of waters is maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal policies. Compliance with these requirements must result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. This Order holds the Dischargers to stringent water quality standards that are equal than existing limitations in previous permit for pollutants that are likely to be in the effluent. Compliance with those standards will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or degradation. Additionally, groundwater discharges from the well and treatment system start-up and testing operations will be infiltrated back into the same groundwater basin. The quality of the groundwater is not expected to be degraded by the recharge as no new pollutants will be introduced during recharge. Therefore, the permitted discharge under this General NPDES Permit is consistent with the federal Anti-Degradation provision of 40 CFR Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by U.S. EPA on May 18, 2000. Most beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by U.S. EPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to section 131.21(c)(2).

4. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

5. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

6. Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)

7. Summary of Limitations and Corresponding Rationale

A summary of the final technology-based discharge limitations and water quality-based discharge limitations and the corresponding rationale for each is shown in the following tables.

Table 11. Summary of Effluent Limitations and Corresponding Rationale

Constituent	Units	Effluent Limitations MDEL Others	Effluent Limitations AMEL Others	Basis for Limit
TSS	mg/L	75	50	BPJ (R4-2014-0141)
Turbidity	NTU	150	50	BPJ (R4-2014-0141)
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	30	20	BPJ (R4-2014-0141)
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	BPJ (R4-2014-0141)
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	BPJ (R4-2014-0141)
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	NA	BPJ (R4-2014-0141)
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA	BPJ (R4-2014-0141)
Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	mg/L	0.5	NA	BPJ (R4-2014-0141)

Table 12. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper, TR MDEL	Copper, TR AMEL	Selenium, TR MDEL	Selenium, TR AMEL
SJC R-1, 2 [9]	µg/L	NA	NA	8.2	4.1
SGR R-1 [10]	µg/L	30	15	NA	NA
SGR R 2 [11]	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	16	NA	NA

[9] San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence of Temple Street) and San Jose Creek Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)
[10] San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary)
[11] San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue), and upstream reaches and tributaries

Table 13. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather

Reaches	Units	Copper, TR MDEL	Copper, TR AMEL	Lead, TR MDEL	Lead, TR AMEL	Zinc, TR MDEL	Zinc, TR AMEL
SJC R-1, 2	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SGR R-1	µg/L	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SGR R 2	µg/L	NA	NA	166	83	NA	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	15	7.5	87	43	125	62

Table 14. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-41 - San Gabriel River Bacteria TMDL

Pollutant	Units	Geometric Mean	Single Sample
E. coli	MPN/100 mL	126	235

Table 15 Rio Hondo Reach 3-Los Angeles River Metals TMDL

Rio Hondo Reach 3–Los Angeles River Metals TMDL	Units	Dry[1] Weather Daily Maximum	Dry Weather Monthly Average	Wet[4] Weather Daily Maximum	Wet Weather Monthly Average
Cadmium, Total Recoverable (TR)	µg/L	---	---	3.1	1.5
Copper, TR	µg/L	---	---	17	8.5
Lead, TR	µg/L	---	---	94	47
Zinc, TR	µg/L	---	---	160	79

Table 16 Rio Hondo Reach 3-Los Angeles River Bacteria TMDL

Los Angeles River Freshwater Bacteria TMDL	Units	Geometric Mean	Single Sample
E. coli density	MPN/100 mL	126	235

VIII. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality of waters pursuant to federal regulations (section 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in the Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and other statewide water quality control plans, as applicable.

B. Groundwater

Groundwater discharge under this general permit will be percolated back into the same groundwater Basin. No additional pollutants are expected to be added in the pumped or treated groundwater prior to percolation back into the Basin. Groundwater discharge under this general permit are required to be percolated back into the same groundwater Basin. To ensure existing groundwater quality is not degraded further, this Order prohibits the addition of pollutants from the pumped or treated groundwater prior to percolation. So, no additional groundwater limitations are necessary**.**

IX. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment C. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the California Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference California Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order (R4-2014-0141). The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements.

Pursuant to sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit, this General NPDES Permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat. If future TMDLs are adopted that address pollutants that are likely to be in discharges from hydrostatic testing and allocate waste loads specifically to Dischargers regulated under this General NPDES Permit, the Regional Water Board may consider adding TMDL-specific permit requirements to this General NPDES Permit in a subsequent permit amendment or reissuance.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

All Dischargers shall implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General Permit shall maintain and update their Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to ensure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated wastewater (concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not be limited to, the following.

The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.

The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.

The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General Permit, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.

The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General Permit resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

6. Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable))

7. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

X. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR section requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (see sample MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Order.

A. Influent Monitoring (Not applicable)

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the sample MRP (Attachment F). To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in this Order, the Order carries over the existing monitoring requirements for all parameters. Monitoring will be required as appropriate to ensure compliance with final effluent limitations. Acute toxicity monitoring is also carried over and is required annually, at a minimum.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

The Regional Water Board has determined that discharges will not contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Therefore, the Discharger will not be required to conduct chronic toxicity testing.

D. Additional Monitoring

Groundwater discharges from the well start-up and treatment system operations will be infiltrated back into groundwater basin from which the water was extracted. Therefore, the groundwater quality in the aquifer is not expected to be impacted by recharge operations. The discharges will be directed to spreading grounds or impounded at rubber dams while percolating back into the groundwater basin. Directing discharges to spreading grounds or impounding the discharges in dry reaches that readily recharge back to the groundwater prevents discharges from comingling with surface water in downstream reaches of the San Gabriel River. However, on a case-by-case basis, upon review of the NOI and at the time of enrolling a discharge under this General Permit, the Executive Officer may require additional monitoring. This monitoring may be satisfied by monitoring for other purposes (e.g., effluent monitoring required by DDW for start-up testing, existing local well monitoring), if approved by the Executive Officer.

E. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

XI. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as a General NPDES permit for Discharges of Groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin to Surface Water in the Upper San Gabriel River and Upper Rio Hondo Watersheds, Los Angeles County. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board has notified dischargers and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person, by mail or by email to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order or submitted by email to namiraj.jain@waterboards.ca.gov. Comments should also be copied to Mr. Augustine Anijielo, Unit Chief, General Permitting at augustine.anijielo@waterboards.ca.gov,.

To be fully responded to and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on May 25, 2020.

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: June 11, 2020
Time: 9 AM
Location: TBD

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and NPDES Permit.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our web address is http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/logangeles where you can access the current agenda and any changes in dates and location.

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, Title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

E. Information and Copying

The Tentative Permit and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6651.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the General NPDES Permit was invited to contact the Regional Water Board, reference this General NPDES Permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this General Permit should be directed to Namiraj Jain at (213) 620-6003.

ATTACHMENT F – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-XXXX FOR DISCHARGES OF GROUNDWATER FROM SAN GABRIEL VALLEY GROUNDWATER BASIN TO SURFACE WATERS IN UPPER SAN GABRIEL RIVER AND UPPER RIO HONDO WATERSHEDS - LOS ANGELES COUNTY (GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG994006, SERIES NO. XXXX)

This Order was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) on:	June 11, 2020
This Order shall become effective on:	March 11, 2021
This Order shall expire on:	June 11, 2026

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Regional Water Board have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as a minor discharge.

Ordered By: _____
Renee Purdy
Executive Officer
Date: XXX, 2020

Table of Contents

Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC also authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point(s) M-xxx and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

B. This Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.

C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR section Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 18, 2012); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

i. The State Water Resources Control Board Minimum Level (ML) is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

ii. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

iii. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

The MLs in Appendix 4 of the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, February 2005, (the Policy), which adopted amendments to the State Implementation Policy, March 2000 (SIP) remain applicable. However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that are more sensitive than the MLs for analytical methods listed in the Policy. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in Appendix 4 of the Policy and Attachment G of this permit order, but it is published with an method quantitation limit (also called reporting limit or minimum

level) of 0.2 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method. Similarly, U.S. EPA Method 245.7 for mercury is published with a method quantitation limit of 5 ng/L.

D. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the USEPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed, and the method or procedure used, must be specified in the monitoring report.

E. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include QA/QC data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the DDW or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program".

G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the State Water Board Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or

2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or

3. "Not Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

Current MLs, which are listed in Attachment G, are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 2, 2000.

H. Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses not associated with determining compliance with effluent limitations in this order shall be lower than the lowest applicable water quality objective, for a given parameter. Water quality objectives for parameters may be found in the Basin Plan Chapter 3 and California

Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.38). If the ML value is not below the water quality objective, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test, the associated laboratory QA/QC procedures, reporting levels (RLs), and MDL.

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment G to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment G;
2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 18, 2012);
3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment G;
4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment G, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Regional Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.

J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to ensure accuracy of measurements, or shall ensure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.b.4. of this MRP shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%)

of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

M. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

N. For parameters that both monthly average and daily maximum limitations are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limitation, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples taken weekly if enrollee violates the monthly average effluent limitation on the month the last weekly effluent sample was taken, then the constituent must continue to be sampled weekly until compliance with the AMEL is demonstrated.. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limitation.

O. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:

1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and

3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

P. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

Q. All monitoring reports shall include the discharge limitations in the Order, tabulated analytical data, the chain of custody form, and the laboratory report (including but not limited to date and time of sampling, date of analyses, method of analysis and detection limits).

R. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective action taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

S. Before commencing a new discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for toxicity and for all the constituents listed in Fact Sheet, and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of Order No. R4-2020-XXXX.

T. In the event of presence of oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors, discharge shall not commence until compliance with the requirements is demonstrated. All visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.

U. If monitoring results indicate an exceedance of a limit contained in Order R4-2020-XXXX, the discharge shall be terminated and shall only be resumed after remedial measures have been implemented and full compliance with the requirements has been ascertained.

V. In addition, as applicable, following an effluent limit exceedance, the Discharger shall implement the following accelerated monitoring program:

1. Monthly monitoring shall be increased to weekly monitoring,

2. Quarterly monitoring shall be increased to monthly monitoring, and

3. Semi-annually monitoring shall be increased to quarterly.

4. Annual monitoring shall be increased to semi-annually.

If three consecutive accelerated monitoring events demonstrate full compliance with effluent limits, the Discharger may return to the regular monitoring frequency, with the approval of the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table 1. Monitoring Points Information

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Discharge Point 1	M-001	Representative sample should be collected after treatment process, while discharging, before mixing with receiving water or other waste and/or diluting with any other water or waste.
Discharge Point 2	M-002	If more than one discharge point is authorized under the General Permit, compliance monitoring locations shall be named M-002, M-003, etc. and shall be located so as to allow collection of treated effluent after treatment and before contact with receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Not applicable

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Discharge Points M-001 as specified in the following table. Representative effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment process (if any) while discharging and before contact or mixing with receiving water or other waters and/or dilution with any other water or waste.

Table 2. Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gal/day	Totalizer	continuously	[1]
pH	pH units	Grab	monthly	[1]
Temperature	°F	Grab	monthly	[1]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	monthly	[1]
$BOD_5 20^oC$	mg/L	Grab	monthly	[1]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	monthly	[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	Monthly	[1]
Sulfides	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	[1]
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	Grab	Monthly	[1]
Arsenic	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Copper	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Lead	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Total Chromium	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Selenium	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Iron	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Manganese	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (and included as Attachment G of this Order), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
1,1,1,-Trichloroetahne	µg/L	grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Total Trihalomethanes	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
MTBE	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Perchlorate	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethyelen	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]
1,2,3-TCP	µg/L	Grab	once at beginning of the discharge	[1]

V. FIELD OBSERVATION, MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Discharger shall deploy a certified Biologist or a qualified person at the discharge point and groundwater recharge site to assess any possible impacts to receiving waters due to discharge activities. Observation may include but are not limited to the following.

1. Groundwater recharge infiltration rate at the rubber dam sites.
2. Possible water pooling at the recharge site.
3. Possible groundwater discharge bypassing discharges to lower reaches of the San Gabriel River.
4. Possible comingling of discharge with in-stream flows near discharge point or downstream.

A field observation report shall be submitted quarterly to the Regional Water Board along with the quarterly monitoring report.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER (NOT APPLICABLE)

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment C) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.

a. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-Compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

b. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements

Self-Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this General Permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall email electronic copy of SMRs to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional

directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table 3. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuously	XXX xx, 20xx	Continuously	Submit with quarterly SMR
Hourly	XXX xx, 20xx	Hourly	Submit with quarterly SMR
Daily	XXX xx, 20xx	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with quarterly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with quarterly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through March 31	May 15

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	April 1 through June 30	August 14
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	July 1 through September 30	November 14
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	October 1 through December 31	February 14
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following XXX xx , 20xx	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR
Annually	January 1 following (or on) XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through December 31	Submit with quarterly SMR

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (+ a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

5. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

c. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment C). The Regional Water Board is implementing a paperless office system to reduce paper use, increase efficiency and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public and interested parties to view water quality documents. Therefore, please convert all regulatory documents, submissions, data and correspondence that you would normally submit to us as hard copies to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are less than 10 MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the address listed below. If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents please visit the Regional Water Board's website listed above and navigate to Paperless Office.

CRWQCB – Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013
Attn: Information & Technology Unit

XI. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS (DMRS) (NOT APPLICABLE)

XII. OTHER REPORTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

XIII. NOTIFICATION

1. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing prior to discharge of any chemical which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

a. Name and general composition of the chemical,

b. Frequency of use,

c. Quantities to be used,

d. Proposed discharge concentrations and,

e. EPA registration number, if applicable.

No discharge of such chemical shall be made prior to obtaining the Executive Officer's approval.

2. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by calling Namiraj Jain at (213) 620-6003 and/or email to namiraj.jain@waterboards.ca.gov within 24 hours of observing an exceedance above the effluent limits in Order No. R4-2020-XXXX. The Discharger shall provide to the Regional Water Board within 14 days of observing the exceedance a detailed statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with the requirements and submit a timetable for correction.

3. Pre-Discharge Notification

Three (3) days prior to initiation of a new discharge, the Discharger shall notify the MS4 operator Los Angeles Flood Control District via email at DischargeNotify@dwp.lacounty.gov and provide the following information about the discharge:

1. The reasons for discharge
2. The start date of discharge
3. The location of discharge and the applicable receiving water
4. The estimated flow rate discharge, indicating if the discharge is intermittent or continuous

XIV. MONITORING FREQUENCIES ADJUSTMENT

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted by the Executive Officer to a less frequent basis if the Discharger makes a request and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.